

MONTHLY REFINERY REPORT FORM EIA-810

This report is mandatory under Public Law 93-275. You are not required to respond to any Federally sponsored collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB number. For the provisions concerning the confidentiality of information and sanctions, see Sections VII and VIII of the instructions.

PART A: RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION

Reporting Company Name

Street/RFD/PO Address

Enter the name and address of the reporting company. Check the box provided if you are reporting a change. ☐

City

State

Zip Code

Refinery/Blending Plant Name

EIA ID Number

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Report Period: Year

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Month

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If a resubmission, insert X in the block

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PART B: REFINERY INPUT AND CAPACITY

Item Description	Code	Quantity
Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units (Thousand Barrels)	990	
Fresh Feed Input to Downstream Processing Units (Thousand Barrels)		
Catalytic Cracking Units	491	
Catalytic Hydrocracking Units	492	
Delayed and Fluid Coking Units	493	
Operable Capacity of Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation units on the First Day of the Month (Barrels per Calendar Day)		
Operating	399	
Idle	400	
Total Operable	401	

PART C: SULFUR CONTENT AND API GRAVITY OF CRUDE OIL (Report either 030 or 040)

Crude Oil	Code	Weighted Average Sulfur Content	Weighted Average API Gravity (at 60°F)
Receipts	030	____ . ____ %	____ . ____ °API
Inputs	040	____ . ____ %	____ . ____ °API

PART D: COMMENTS (Identify any unusual aspects of your reporting month's operations)

PART E: CONTACT INFORMATION (person most knowledgeable about the reported data)

Contact Name:

(Check box if new contact person)

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Title:

Phone Number: () -

Fax Number: () -

E-Mail Address:

Signature:

Date:

EIA ID Number

Report Period:

Yr.

Mo.

If a resubmission, insert X in the block

PART F: REFINERY OPERATIONS (Thousand Barrels)

Item Description	Product Code	Stocks Beginning of Month	Receipts During Month	Inputs During Month	Production During Month	Shipments During Month	Refinery Fuel Use and Losses During Month	Stocks End of Month
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate), TOTAL	050							
Domestic (incl. Alaskan)	010							
Foreign	020							
Alaskan Crude Oil	011							
Products of Natural Gas Proc. Plants:								
Ethane	110							
Propane	231							
Normal Butane	232							
Isobutane	233							
Pentanes Plus	220							
Other Hydrocarbons, Hydrogen, and Oxygenates, TOTAL	090							
Other Hydrocarbons and Hydrogen	094							
Fuel Ethanol	141							
Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE)	142							
Methanol	143							
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	144							
Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME)	145							
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	146							
Other Oxygenates	444							
Unfinished Oils, TOTAL	812							
Naphthas and Lighter	820							
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	830							
Heavy Gas Oils	840							
Residuum	850							

EIA ID Number

If a resubmission, insert X in the block

Report Period:

Yr.

Mo.

Item Description	Product Code	Stocks Beginning of Month	Receipts During Month	Inputs During Month	Production During Month	Shipments During Month	Refinery Fuel Use and Losses During Month	Stocks End of Month
Motor Gasoline:								
Reformulated	150							
Oxygenated	151							
Other Finished	152							
Blending Components	134							
Aviation Gasoline:								
Finished Aviation	111							
Blending Components	112							
Special Naphthas (solvents)	051							
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	211							
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel, TOTAL	213							
Commercial	217							
Military	218							
Kerosene	311							
Distillate Fuel Oil, TOTAL	411							
0.05% sulfur and under	461							
Greater than 0.05% sulfur	462							
Residual Fuel Oil, TOTAL	511							
Under 0.31% sulfur	508							
0.31% to 1.00% sulfur (incl.)	509							
Over 1.00% sulfur	510							
Lubricants, TOTAL	854							
Naphthenic	852							
Paraffinic	853							
Asphalt and Road Oil	931							
Wax	070							

EIA ID Number

Report Period:

Yr.

Mo.

If a resubmission, insert X in the block

Item Description	Product Code	Stocks Beginning of Month	Receipts During Month	Inputs During Month	Production During Month	Shipments During Month	Refinery Fuel Use and Losses During Month	Stocks End of Month
Petroleum Coke, Marketable	021							
Petroleum Coke, Catalyst	022							
Still Gas	045							
Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs):								
Ethane (incl. Ethylene)	621							
Ethylene	631							
Propane (incl. Propylene)	622							
Propylene	632							
Normal Butane (incl. Butylene)	623							
Butylene	633							
Isobutane (incl. Isobutylene)	615							
Isobutylene	634							
Petrochemical Feedstocks:								
Naphtha <401°F end-point	822							
Other Oils ≥ 401°F end-point	824							
Miscellaneous Products:								
Non-Fuel Use	097							
Fuel Use	098							
Inputs (Gain) or Production (Loss)	911							
TOTAL	999							

MONTHLY REFINERY REPORT FORM EIA-810 INSTRUCTIONS

For help in completing this form, please contact the
Form EIA-810 Project Manager at (202) 586-5994.

I. PURPOSE

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on the operations of all petroleum refineries and blending plants/terminals, pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act of 1974, Public Law 93-275.

The data appear in the Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, and the *Annual Energy Review*.

II. WHO MUST SUBMIT

The Form EIA-810 must be completed by the operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries, blending plants or blending terminals located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions.

III. WHEN TO SUBMIT

The Form EIA-810 must be filed with the EIA by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report period (i.e., the "Monthly Refinery Report" covering the January 2000 report period must be received by February 20, 2000).

IV. WHERE TO SUBMIT

Survey forms can be submitted by either mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission.

Mail completed forms to:

Energy Information Administration, EI-45
Mail Station: 2G- 024 Forrestal
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585
Attn: EIA-810

Fax completed forms to: (202) 586-6323 or 1076

Additional copies of the EIA-810 form and instructions are also available on the EIA Website at www.eia.doe.gov. Click on Petroleum; then Survey Forms on the sidebar at the left of the screen.

Electronic Transmission:

If you have a personal computer and wish to prepare and transmit data electronically, please contact the PC Electronic Data Reporting Option (PEDRO) Support Staff at (202) 586-9659.

V. FORM COMPLETION PROCEDURES

PART A. RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION/ REPORT PERIOD

Respondent Identification

Enter the name and address of the reporting company. Check the box provided if you are reporting a change.

Refinery or Blending Plant Name/EIA Identification (ID) Number

Enter the name of the refinery or blending plant.

Enter the 10-digit EIA ID Number. If you do not have a number, submit your report leaving this field blank. EIA will advise you of the number.

Report Period

The monthly report period begins at 12:01 a.m. on the first day of the month and ends midnight of the last day of the month.

Indicate year and month (e.g., January 2000 is: Year 00 Month 01).

Resubmission

Resubmissions are required whenever an error greater than 5 percent of the true value is discovered by a respondent or if requested by the EIA.

Enter "X" in the resubmission block if you are correcting information previously reported.

Identify only those data cells and lines which are affected by the changes. You are not required to file a complete form when you resubmit, but be sure to complete the EIA ID number, the report period for which you are resubmitting, and contact information.

PART B. REFINERY INPUT AND CAPACITY

Definitions of petroleum products and other terms are also provided for your use. Please refer to these definitions before completing the survey form.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units (Code 990) - Report the sum of the various components of refinery input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Do not include inputs to downstream units such as vacuum distillation units, catalytic cracking units, and coking units. Fresh feed inputs to selected downstream units are reported in codes 491, 492, and 493. The following components of refinery input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units are to be included in Code 990:

- **Crude Oil** - Report the total amount of crude oil (including lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale) of both foreign and domestic origin that is charged to the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Crude oil charged to units other than the atmospheric crude oil distillation units (e.g., coking unit) is not included in Code 990.
- **Products of Natural Gas Processing Plants** - Report all quantities of natural gas plant liquids (i.e., ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus) charged to the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Include inputs of unfractionated streams and mixtures of liquefied petroleum gases. Products of natural gas plants blended or charged to units other than the atmospheric crude oil distillation units are not included in Code 990.
- **Unfinished Oils** - Report all unfinished oils charged to the atmospheric crude oil distillation units (e.g., unfinished naphthas, gas oil, virgin naphtha, topped crude, cracking stocks, and slop oil). Unfinished oils charged to units other than the atmospheric crude oil distillation units (e.g., cracking units) are not included in Code 990.
- **All Other Oils** - Report any finished petroleum products (e.g., distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil) charged to the atmospheric crude oil distillation units for further processing. Include raw materials such as coal tar derivatives, hydrogen, gilsonite, and natural gas. Oils charged to units other than the atmospheric crude oil distillation units (e.g., cracking units) are not included in Code 990.

Fresh Feed Input to Downstream Processing Units (codes 491, 492, and 493) - Report the fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, catalytic hydrocracking units, and delayed and fluid coking units. Do not include recycled feeds. For code 493, include fresh feed input to flexicoking units.

Operable Capacity of Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units on the First Day of the Month - Report in **barrels per**

calendar day the Operating, Idle, and Total Operable Capacities in the appropriate spaces. The capacity for an individual unit must be either idle or operating on the first day of the month. Do not report percentages of capacity based on monthly inputs.

- **Operating Capacity** (Code 399) - Report the component of Total Operable Capacity that is in operation on the first day of the month.
- **Idle Capacity** (Code 400) - Report the component of Total Operable Capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be placed in operation within 90 days.
- **Total Operable Capacity** (Code 401) - Report the amount of capacity that on the first day of the month, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repair but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operative but under active repair that can be placed in operation within 90 days. Total Operable Capacity is the sum of the Operating and Idle Capacity Code 399 and Code 400).

Barrels per calendar day is defined the amount of input that a distillation facility can process under usual operating conditions. The amount is expressed in terms of capacity during a 24-hour period and reduces the maximum processing capability of all units at the facility under continuous operation to account for the following limitations that may delay, interrupt, or slow down production:

- The capability of downstream processing units to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is necessary for intermediate streams that are distributed to other than downstream facilities as part of a refinery's normal operation;
- The types and grades of inputs to be processed;
- The types and grade of products expected to manufactured;
- The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;
- The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime due to such conditions as routine inspection, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and
- The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime due to such conditions as mechanical problems, repairs and slowdowns.

PART C. SULFUR CONTENT AND API GRAVITY OF CRUDE OIL

Indicate the sulfur content and the API gravity of Crude Oil (Code 050) reported either as refinery receipts or inputs. **Do not report sulfur content and API gravity for both refinery receipts and inputs.**

Weighted Average Sulfur Content is the percentage of

sulfur in domestic and foreign crude oil. Report to the nearest one hundredth of one percent.

Weighted Average API Gravity is gravity at 60 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) of domestic and foreign crude oil. Report to the nearest hundredth of a degree.

The following is an example of how to calculate and report weighted average API gravity:

Operator inputs 100,000 barrels of 27.5 API gravity oil (at 60°F) and 200,000 barrels of 33.5 API gravity oil (at 60°F).

- $$\begin{array}{rcl} 100,000 \text{ barrels} & \times & 27.5 = 2,750,000 \\ \underline{200,000 \text{ barrels}} & \times & 33.5 = \underline{6,700,000} \\ 300,000 \text{ barrels} & & 9,450,000 \end{array}$$
- 9,450,000 divided by 300,000 = 31.50
- The weighted average API Gravity is 31.50. This is the number to be reported.

PART D. COMMENTS

Explain any unusual or substantially different aspects of your reporting month's operations that affect the data reported.

PART E. CONTACT INFORMATION

Enter the name, title, telephone number, fax number, and E-mail address of the person to contact concerning information shown on the report. The person listed should be the person most knowledgeable of the specific data reported. Check the box provided if the contact information is different from the prior month.

PART F. REFINERY OPERATIONS

Definitions of petroleum products and other terms are also provided for your use. Please refer to these definitions before completing the survey form.

Report all quantities to the nearest whole number in **thousand barrels** (42 U.S. gallons/barrel). Quantities ending in 499 or less are rounded down, and quantities ending in 500 or more are rounded up (e.g., 106,499 barrels are reported as 106 and 106,500 barrels are reported as 107).

Report data only for those lines which are applicable to your operation. If there are no data for a specific line, leave the entire line blank. Do not report data for shaded cells on the form.

For each of the products identified on the form, report beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and refinery fuel use and losses during the month, except where shaded.

Most reporting categories must balance across: Beginning Stocks + Receipts - Inputs + Production - Shipments - Fuel Use/Losses must equal Ending Stocks. Product codes that do not balance are: 010, 020, 011, 094, 141, 412, 143, 144, 145,

146, 217, 218, 444, 461, 462, 820, 830, 840, 850, 508, 509, 510, 852, 853, 631, 632, 633, 634, and 911.

Stocks

Report all stocks in the custody of the refinery regardless of ownership. Reported stock quantities should represent actual measured inventories where an actual physical measurement is possible.

Report stocks as of midnight of the last day of the report month, corrected to 60°F less basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Report all domestic and foreign stocks held at refineries and in transit thereto, except crude oil in transit by water from Alaska or any crude oil or product in transit by pipeline. Crude oil in transit by pipeline and Alaskan crude oil in transit by water are reported on Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report." Petroleum products in transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report." Include foreign stocks only after entry through Customs. Exclude stocks of foreign origin held in bond.

For purposes of this report, "after entry through Customs" is said to occur on"

- The "entry; date;" or
- The "date of withdrawal;" or
- the "date of withdrawal conditionally free of duty" specified on U.S. Customs Form CF 7501, "Entry Summary;" or
- the "import date" specified on the U.S. Customs Form 214, "Application for Foreign Trade Zone Admission and/or Status Designation;" or
- the "date of exportation" specific on the U.S. Department of Commerce Form 7525-V, "Shipper's Export Declaration," for shipments from Puerto Rico to the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Include stocks in underground storage associated with the refinery when reporting liquefied petroleum gas and liquefied refinery gas.

Include stocks held at oxygenate production facilities, located within or adjacent to the refinery complex (captive plants).

Include stocks of unfinished oils held at terminals offsite of the refinery that are intended for future processing at the refinery.

Report end-of-month stocks of unfinished oils by degree Fahrenheit end-point. The following are the degree end-point categories: Naphthas and Lighter (Code 820), less than 401°F; Kerosene and Light Gas Oils (code 830), 401°F to 650°F; Heavy Gas Oils (Code 840), 651°F to 1,000°F; and Residuum (code 850), greater than 1,000°F.

Receipts During Month

Report all receipts at the refinery and in transit thereto, using the same criteria as those used for reporting stocks. Receipts

of Alaskan Crude Oil (Code 011) should be included in receipts of Crude Oil, Domestic (Code 010).

Crude Oil, Total (Code 050) is the sum of Domestic (code 010) and Foreign (Code 020) Crude Oil.

Do not include natural gas plant liquids received via crude oil pipelines as receipts of crude oil.

Liquefied gases received at a refinery are reported as receipts of liquids from natural gas processing plants (codes 110, 231, 232, 233, 220) if their origin is unknown.

Receipts of Liquefied Refinery Gases (Codes 621, 622, 623, and 615) and Still Gas (code 045) include both fuel use and petrochemical feedstock use.

Oxygenates (e.g., fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether, methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether, tertiary amyl methyl ether, tertiary butyl alcohol) **produced** at the refinery should be included in **receipts** of Other Hydrocarbons, Hydrogen, and Oxygenates (Code 090).

Inputs During Month

Report the volume of crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, oxygenates, an liquefied refinery gases input to refinery processing units for the purpose of producing finished petroleum products.

Report **gross** refinery input for each item identified on the survey form except where shaded. Do not “net out” the inputs by reporting the difference between inputs and production.

Oils that have undergone prior refinery processing **should not** be reported as inputs of Crude Oil (Code 050). Such oils should be reported as inputs of intermediate product (typically, unfinished oils or motor gasoline blending components) or finished product. An “Input” of a finished product, such as motor gasoline or distillate fuel oil, represents a reclassification of a finished product (see Reclassification of Inventory).

Inputs for production of finished petrochemicals, including oxygenates, are to be excluded. For example, do not report inputs of methanol, or ethanol for the production of MTBE or ETBE. Inputs of finished petroleum products are explained below under “Reclassification of Inventory.”

All inputs of products, such as butane, pentanes plus (plant condensate or natural gasoline), and unfinished oils, must be reported as individual products even if they are commingled with crude oil before they are received by the refinery.

Include oxygenates (e.g., fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether, methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether, tertiary amyl methyl ether, tertiary butyl alcohol) in Other Hydrocarbons, Hydrogen, and Oxygenates (Code 090).

Report the input of aromatics (e.g., benzene, toluene, and xylene) based upon intended use. Aromatics to be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline should be reported as an input of aviation or motor gasoline blending components (codes 112 and 134, respectively). Aromatics to be used as solvents should be reported as an input of Special Naphthas (Code 051).

Aromatics used as petrochemical feedstocks should be reported as an input of Naphtha less than 401°F (code 822).

Production During Month

Report gross refinery production during the month for each item identified on the survey except where shaded.

Do not “net out” the production by reporting the difference between inputs and production.

Report the volume of petroleum products produced from processing of crude oil, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates.

The production of olefins (Codes 631, 632, 633, and 634) should represent only that portion of liquefied refinery gases that are shipped from the refinery as a finished refinery product (e.g., olefins shipped to petrochemical facilities).

Shipments During Month

Report all shipments, including intracompany shipments to other refineries, storage facilities, chemical plants or fractionating facilities. Inputs to onsite petrochemical plants should be reported as shipments from the refinery.

Refinery Fuel Use and Losses During Month

Report all nonprocessing losses (e.g., spills, fire losses, contamination, etc.) by product. Include crude oil and petroleum products used as fuel at the refinery. Exclude refinery processing gains and losses. Exclude fuel use at petrochemical facilities located at the same site as the refinery.

Additional Information

Gasoline Blending Components -Report the output of gasoline blending components in the “Production” column for Motor Gasoline Blending Components (Code 134) or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (Code 112). When this product is physically blended into a “finished” motor or aviation gasoline, the quantity which is blended is reported in the “Input” column for Codes 124 or 112 and included in the “Production” column of the “finished” gasoline it is blended into (Codes 150, 151, 152, or 111).

Do not include normal butane, butylene, isobutane, isobutylene, or pentanes plus as motor gasoline blending components. These products are reported as individual components under product codes 232, 233, 220, 623, 633, 615, and 634.

Oxygenates -Report oxygenates on an individual basis in product codes 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, and 444. Other oxygenates (Code 444) includes other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending.

Include stocks held at oxygenate production facilities, located within or adjacent to the refinery complex (captive plants).

Do not report oxygenates as motor gasoline blending components (product code 134) unless they have been commingled with motor gasoline blending components.

Report gross inputs of oxygenates. Do not “net out” oxygenate inputs by reporting the difference between oxygenate inputs and production.

Liquefied Gases - Report all mixes of natural gas plant liquids (including unfractionated streams) and liquefied refinery gases by individual components as determined by chemical analysis, (i.e., ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus for gas plant liquids, and ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene for refinery gases).

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) extracted from natural gas liquids streams originating at natural gas processing plants, and received by the refinery for processing into finished products are reported by component under codes 110, 231, 232, 233, and 220.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG) that are produced from crude oil streams or from refinery processes, such as catalytic cracking, and result in a finished LRG (liquefied gases produced at a refinery) that are subsequently shipped or stored as an LRG are reported on codes 621, 631, 632, 633, 615, and 634.

Lubricants - Report only lubricant base oils produced at the refinery. Do not include finished lubricants produced at the lube plants. Exclude byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting.

Pipeline Interface - Pipeline interface consists of petroleum products which have become mixed during pipeline transport. Pipeline interface is to be excluded from volumes reported on the Form EIA-810. The input of pipeline interface and finished petroleum products produced from processing of pipeline interface are also excluded.

Residual Fuel Oil by Percent of Sulfur Content - Report refinery input and production during the month and end-of-month stocks of residual fuel oil by sulfur content. Product Codes 508, 509, and 510 must sum to the total for Residual Fuel Oil (Code 511).

Reclassification of Inventory - If a finished product is reclassified as a different finished product or as an unfinished oil, the quantity of the original product is reported in the “Input” column and the new product is reported in the “Production” column.

For example, if you produce 10,000 barrels of kerosene during January and have it in storage at the end of the month, this quantity is to be reported as “Production” and “Stocks” of Kerosene (Code 311) on the January report. If during February the 10,000 barrels of kerosene are used as kerosene-type jet fuel, show this reclassification by reporting this quantity as an “Input” of Kerosene (Code 311) and as a “Production” of Kerosene-type Jet Fuel (Code 213).

Inputs (Gain) or Production (Loss) - Report the net processing gain or loss that takes place during the refining process itself. Exclude losses which do not take place during the refining process (e.g., spills, fire losses, and contamination during blending, transportation, or storage). Report those losses by product under the “Refinery Fuel Use and Losses”

column.

A refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total refinery production is greater than input for the report period. A refinery processing loss represents the volumetric amount by which total refinery production is less than input for the report period. These differences are due to the processing of crude oil and other inputs into products which in total have less volume or more volume than the inputs processed. Therefore, the total production of products is greater or less than input.

Report a processing gain in the “Input” column or a processing loss in the “Production” column (Code 911). These entries are positive numbers and are used to balance the total input and total production columns for Code 999.

Petrochemical Feedstocks - Report petrochemical feedstocks. Do not report finished petrochemicals.

Deliveries of feedstocks to petrochemical units within your refinery, chemical or rubber manufacturing plants are reported as shipments. Report return streams of petrochemical feedstocks as a receipt and input of petrochemical feedstocks and as a production in the product category of intended use.

Do not report natural gas liquids (NGL) or liquefied refinery gases (LRG) as petrochemical feedstocks. These products are reported by component as ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, isobutylene, and pentanes plus (codes 110, 231, 232, 233, 220, 621, 631, 622, 632, 623, 633, 615, and 634).

Still Gas - Still gas shipped to petrochemical facilities should be reported as a shipment, less the amount of such streams returned to the producing refinery. Still gas used as a fuel at the refinery should be reported as a fuel use/loss.

Report still gas in thousand fuel oil equivalent barrels. The conversion factor is 6 million BUT's per fuel oil equivalent barrel (higher heating value).

Synthetic Hydrocarbons - Report synthetic hydrocarbons such as shale oil, tar sands oils, etc., with Crude Oil (Codes 050, and 990).

VI. PROVISIONS REGARDING CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the

criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. §552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

The data collected on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to report aggregate statistics on and conduct analyses of the operation of U.S. petroleum refineries and blending plants. The data appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining specific refinery operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Tables are published in the *PSM* and *PSA* based on the data submitted on the Form EIA-810. Data on Table 28, "Refinery, Inputs of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," Table 30, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," Table 51, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD Districts," and Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State" and the corresponding *PSA* tables are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed. In addition, complementary suppression is performed to avoid any residual disclosure.

With the exception of the tables mentioned above, the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent.

VII. SANCTIONS

The timely submission of Form EIA-810 by those required to report is mandatory under Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (Public Law 93-275), as amended. Failure to respond may result in a civil penalty of not more than \$2,500 for each violation, or a fine of not more than \$5,000 for each willful violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements.

VIII. FILING FORMS WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND ESTIMATED REPORTING BURDEN

Respondents are not required to file or reply to any Federal collection of information unless it has a valid OMB control number. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 3 hours and 45 minutes per manual response and 2 hours per response by electronic transmission, including the time of reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information including suggestions for reducing this burden to: Energy Information Administration, Statistics and Methods Group, EI-70, 1000 Independence Avenues, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20585; and

to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.